

5 NETWORK ARRANGEMENT FOR COMMUNICATION

Field of the Invention

10 This invention relates to a secure method and network arrangement for communication.

Background to the Invention

15 Subscribers of communication services on fixed or mobile networks register terminals for use within a given network with the operator of that network. The network operator can thus deliver relevant subscriber services and support call origination and delivery for that registered terminal. For example, following user registration, the network can perform connection set up, call routing and billing functions. Where a subscriber is mobile and visits another network, communication services may still be available by means of roaming agreements between the network operators.

20 Internet applications and particularly wireless Internet applications have been proposed which allow subscribers of secure local networks to choose between communication routes which are deemed relatively secure and alternative communication routes which are inherently less secure. The Internet is regarded as providing insecure communication routes, particularly when compared with traditional communication networks such as a fixed-cable telecommunication network or a mobile telecommunication network. Accordingly, if a terminal located in a first secure network wishes to communicate with a terminal located in a second secure network, the intermediate communication route can either be secure or insecure. For example an intermediate network such as the PLMN, PSTN or ISDN networks would be deemed relatively secure. However, an intermediate network incorporating the Internet would render the communication route insecure.

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5 Where an insecure network is used the originating and terminating end terminals may use an encryption technique. Applications for implementing the chosen encryption technique need to be provided at both the originating and destination end terminals. In practice, situations arise where a plurality
10 of end terminals in one network wish to communicate with a plurality of end terminals in another network and mutually compatible encryption applications must be provided to each of the plurality of end terminals.

15 Security services employed on fixed and mobile networks include encryption, certification and authentication. Encryption, for example, typically employs systems based on key pairs. That is, before transmission a subscriber protects the transmission by running an encryption application on the
20 originating end terminal using a key. The transfer is made with the content of the message in an encrypted (protected) format. At the destination end terminal, the message is decrypted by running a mutually compatible decryption application also with a key.

25 One well known type of encryption application employs a "private/public key pair system", where the originating subscriber protects his transmission using a private key and the message is then transferred via an intermediate network to
30 an end terminal where it can be decrypted by the destination subscriber by means of a public key. This system requires that the originating subscriber makes the relevant public key available to the or each destination subscriber. Subscribers do not usually make private keys available. Options for making
35 public keys available to destination subscribers include, for example, email or posting the key on web sites which are accessible to destination subscribers. Although the keys are available to the intended recipients, this system is inconvenient and vulnerable to those who are intent on
40 obtaining public keys for deciphering messages not intended for them. Imitation (hoax) web sites have been used to

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5 manipulate such arrangements.

Another type of key system employed in encryption applications is the "shared secret key pair system". This system requires that the originating subscriber protects his transmission using a secret key and the terminating subscriber uses the same key (shared secret key) to extract the message information. This system differs from the private/public key pair system in that it requires that each receiving subscriber has access to the senders secret key. This arrangement is only acceptable where there is a high degree of trust between originating and receiving subscribers and secure networks therebetween.

In general, encryption techniques require that both the communicating end terminals of the subscribers have access to the relevant encryption/decryption algorithms/keys etc. The communicating end terminals must also be provided with and be able to run a suitable application. Any changes or modifications to the encryption technique at the originating end must be provided to the relevant terminal at the receiving end.

Summary of the Invention

30 Embodiments of the present invention seek to address the problems outlined hereinbefore.

According to an aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for secure communication between a first end terminal located in a first secure network and a second end terminal located in a second secure network, said first and second networks being separated by a relatively insecure intermediate network, the method including the steps of: selectively routing a communication from the first end terminal to the second end terminal over said relatively insecure intermediate network by means of one or more network

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5 elements triggerable to selectively route said communication;
and encrypting said selectively routed communication by means
of an encryption engine before it traverses said intermediate
network, wherein said one or more network elements and said
encryption engine are located substantially within said first
10 secure network.

Preferably the one or more triggerable network elements
comprises a switch means provided with a control means, and a
storage means. The storage means can store routing
15 information and/or security information such as
encryption/decryption information and electronic cash bit
strings. The switch means can selectively route a
predetermined type of communication according to routing
information held in the storage means and the encryption
20 engine can encrypt said selectively routed communication
according to encryption information held in said storage
means.

In a preferred embodiment, said predetermined types of
communication are identified by means of one or more of the
25 following triggers set up in the switch means: recognition of
originating subscriber characteristics; recognition of
destination subscriber characteristics; recognition of payload
characteristics; or recognition of network service
30 characteristics.

Preferably, the one or more network elements is operable to
store encryption/decryption and is triggerable to distribute
decryption information from said first node to one or more
35 target nodes. Typically, the encryption/decryption
information includes algorithms or keys. For example, the one
or more network elements can use a private key to encrypt and
can distribute a public key for use by the recipient in
decryption messages.

40 Preferably, the encryption information held in the storage

5 means defines a preferred algorithm or key for use with said predetermined types of communication. In addition, the information held in the storage means can identify one or more groups of users whose communications are to be routed and encrypted according to common preferences.

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According to a second aspect of the present invention there is provided a secure network arrangement for communication between a first end terminal located in a first secure network and a second end terminal located in a second secure network, 15 said first and second networks being separated by a relatively insecure intermediate network, the secure network arrangement including one or more network elements triggerable to selectively route a communication from the first end terminal to the second end terminal over said relatively insecure intermediate network and an encryption engine for encrypting said selectively routed communication before it traverses said intermediate network wherein said one or more network elements and said encryption engine are located substantially within said first secure network. 20

According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a network arrangement for the distribution of security information between a first node in a first secure network and one or more nodes in a second secure network, said 30 first and second networks being separated by a relatively insecure network, wherein communications from said first node to one or more of said second nodes via said relatively insecure network are encrypted, the network arrangement comprising one or more network elements operable to store security information and triggerable to distribute said 35 security information in a secure manner from said first node to one or more target nodes in said second secure network.

A switch means can be operable to selectively distribute an 40 algorithm and/or key in response to a predetermined type of communication. In preferred embodiments, said predetermined

5 type of communication is identified by means of one or more of the following: recognition of originating subscriber characteristics, recognition of destination subscriber characteristics; recognition of payload characteristics or recognition of network service characteristics.

10 In other embodiments, distribution of the decryption information is triggered according to predetermined time schedules by an intelligent peripheral communicating with said network element.

15 Network arrangements according to the invention allow the distribution of decryption information to end terminals in the second network and/or to a node within the second network other than the destination end terminal for the communication in question. Preferred network elements may be located, for example, substantially within said first network or substantially within said second network, possibly at different levels of hierarchy.

20 According to another aspect of the present invention there is provided a method for the distribution of security information between a first node and one or more second nodes, including the step of providing one or more network elements operable to store security information and triggerable to distribute the security information from said first node to one or more of said second nodes.

25 Preferred embodiments have applications, for example, in distributing algorithms and/or keys between nodes in secure networks over a relatively insecure intermediate network but also in distributing algorithms and/or keys and/or secure numbers or bit strings etc. over different network arrangements. Examples of uses include in ECASH (electronic cash) applications.

30 40 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is

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5 provided a method for the distribution of security information
between a first node and one or more second nodes, including
the step of providing one or more network elements operable to
store security information and triggerable to distribute the
security information from said first node to one or more
10 target nodes.

15 According to another aspect of the present invention, there is
provided a network arrangement for the distribution of
security information between a first node and one or more
second nodes, including one or more network elements operable
to store security information and triggerable to distribute
the security information from said first node to one or more
of said second nodes.

20 Brief Description of Drawings

For a better understanding of the present invention and to
understand how the same may be brought into effect, reference
will now be made by way of example only to the following
25 Figures in which:

Figure 1 schematically illustrates examples of alternative
communication routes between a first end terminal in a first
network and a second end terminal in a second network;

30 Figure 2 schematically illustrates a preferred method for
communication between first and second end terminals located
in secure networks and separated by an insecure network;

35 Figure 3 schematically illustrates the method of Figure 2
applied to communication to and from a roaming mobile
terminal;

40 Figure 4 schematically illustrates a preferred method for the
distribution of security information; and

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5 Figure 5 schematically illustrates a second method for the distribution of security information;

Figure 6 schematically illustrates another method for the distribution of security information.

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Figure 7 schematically illustrates another method for the distribution of security information.

Description of Preferred Embodiments of the Invention

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The term "encryption" used herein can refer either to direct encryption of the IP payload, possibly with addition of an encryption header, or tunnelled payloads (i.e. not only encrypting but adding a further network header to address the encrypted packets to a known tunnel end point). The term is also used in a broader sense to refer to general compression techniques. The term "key" can refer to encryption/decryption keys/algorithms and secure codes/numbers used, for example, in electronic cash applications.

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Figure 1 shows a first end terminal 10 wishing to communicate with a second end terminal 12. The originating end terminal 10 is in a first network (A) controlled by a first network operator and the second end terminal 12 is located in a second network (B) controlled by a second network operator. The networks (A) and (B) may be fixed (e.g. PSTN) or mobile (e.g. PLMN) networks operated by trusted network operators and are thus deemed relatively secure. The networks (A) and (B) are separated by intermediate networks which can include, for example, a public land mobile network PLMN or a switched telephone network PSTN and the Internet 22. Whereas the PLMN/PSTN 16 could be regarded as a relatively secure intermediate network for transfer between the end terminals 10 and 12, the Internet 22 would be regarded as an insecure network.

5 Switch 14 represents a general service switching point, for
example a mobile services switching centre (MSC) or any
suitable telecommunications switch or routing element. In
some embodiments a service switching point SSP is provided
integrally with the MSC. However, in others the SSP is
10 provided as a separate network element. Communications can
occur between the first end terminal 10 and the second end
terminal 12 via a secure intermediate route indicated by
arrows 19, shown here as via the PLMN/PSTN 16. Alternatively,
communication between the first and second end terminals 10
15 and 12 can occur via an insecure intermediate route indicated
by arrows 20, shown here as including the Internet 22.

Referring now to Figure 2, a first preferred method for
communication provides a secure network arrangement including
a network element which permits the construction of a tunnel
through the insecure network between first and second end
points within the secure networks of the originating and
terminating end terminals, respectively. The effect is to
create a virtual private network (VPN) for secure
communication between the two terminals 10 and 12. A group of
logically associated intelligent network elements 30 are
provided in a secure network between the first end terminal 10
and the terminating end terminal 12. In this example, the
intelligent network elements 30 are provided in the network
30 (A) of the originating end terminal 10. The intelligent
network elements 30 can communicate with end terminal 10 and
also communicate with an encryption engine 40 in the first
network (A).

35 The intelligent network elements 30 include a service
switching point (SSP) 32 which may or may not be provided
integrally with the MSC, a service control point (SCP) 34 for
providing an intelligent function, a service management point
SMP 35 including service data base (SDB) 36 for storing
40 subscriber profiles and an intelligent peripheral (IP) 38.
The intelligent peripheral IP is connected to the service

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5 control point SCP and/or to the service switching point SSP by means of SS7 signalling. For example, one intelligent peripheral IP serve several service switching points SSPs and may be provided as a separate (external) network element. The service switching point 32 can transfer messages from and/or
10 to the first end terminal 10 and one or more of the intermediate networks 16,22. The service switching point 32 is connected to the service control point 34 which has processor functionality and access to the service database 36 of the service management point SMP 35. The intelligent
15 peripheral 38 is connected to the service control point 34 and/or possibly directly to the SSP 32 as explained above.

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20 To communicate with either of the intermediate networks, the service switching point 32 can transfer messages to and/or from either the PLMN/PSTN 16 or the encryption engine can be integrated to other 40 which defines a first end point of a tunnel 41 through the Internet 22. The encryption engine 40 may be provided integrally with one or more of the remainder of the group of network elements 30. Alternatively, the
25 encryption engine 40 may be a separate (external) network element. A further switch 18 is provided in the second network (B). The switch 18 is connected to each of the intermediate networks, namely the PLMN/PSTN 16 and a second end point 42 of the Internet tunnel 41, and with the second
30 end terminal 12. Note that the encryption engine 40 defining one end point of the tunnel 41 and the other end point 42 of the tunnel 41 are located in the first and second secure networks (A) and (B), respectively. The tunnel 41 is thus constructed as a secure passageway for transfer through the
35 Internet 22.

The intelligent network elements 30 enable the operator of the first network (A) to offer subscribers a secure communication route over a usually insecure network. This is achieved by
40 intelligent management of route and encryption techniques in respect of specific subscribers or groups of subscribers. In a

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5 situation where the first end terminal 10 wishes to
communicate with the second end terminal 12 via the Internet
22, the first terminal 10 originates the communication and
follows call access 50 and call set-up 52 procedures.
Typically the end terminal 10 transmits both an identification
10 number and a destination number on a control channel. The
service switching point 32 receives the information from
terminal 10 and can refer to the service control point 34 in
response to a predetermined trigger. The type of trigger
employed can vary but will generally be set-up such that the
15 intelligent network elements 30 provide the subscriber of the
end terminal 10 with his preferred network service. For
example, the service switching point 32 can be set up to refer
to the service control point 34 in response to a trigger being
set, for example, on the network address of the originating 10
20 or terminating 12 end terminals, on flow ID which is an
identity associated with a succession of packets and/or or on
payload information. In this example, the trigger is set to
respond to a characteristic of the destination number. In
other embodiments, the service switching point 32 may
recognise a range of numbers in the originating ID number,
and/or destination number or may respond to prepaid only,
voice only, data only messages, and be dependent on time-of-
day etc. This list of possible triggers is obviously not
exhaustive.

30 When a referral by the service switching point 32 to the
service control point 34 has been triggered as described
above, the service control point 34 accesses the relevant
subscriber profile stored in the service database 36 of the
35 service management point SMP 35. The subscriber profile
contains subscriber specific information including information
regarding the network services paid for by each subscriber or
group of subscribers. In this example, the subscriber profile
contains subscriber specific routing and encryption
40 information which is taken into account whenever a trigger is
determined. The information stored in the service database 36

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5 may include one or more preferred encryption algorithms (or
compression algorithms etc.) and/or keys. Subscriber specific
profile information is then returned to service switching
point 32 via service control point 34 and the transfer is
10 routed as appropriate. If the subscriber in question prefers
communication between the first network (A) and the second
network (B) to go via the PLMN/PSTN 16, the profile
information will indicate this and the service switching point
32 will direct the transfer accordingly. However, if the
15 subscriber in question prefers communication between the first
network (A) and the second network (B) to go via the Internet
22, then the service switching point 32 will redirect the
communication to the encryption engine 40 where the message
content is automatically encrypted using an algorithm. In
20 this example, the preferred algorithm is part of the
subscriber specific information specified in the service
database 36. Once encrypted, the message content enters the
Internet tunnel 41 where it remains in an encrypted format
while it traverses the Internet, i.e. until it reaches the end
point 42 located within the secure network (B).

25 The provision of triggered redirection and, where appropriate,
automatic encryption permits a secure tunnel 41 to be
constructed through the usually insecure Internet. From the
end point 42 the message is routed on to switch 18 and
30 thereafter to the destination end terminal 12. Between the
end terminals 10,12 and their respective access switches (i.e.
the service switching point 32 and the switch 18) in the
access networks (e.g. GSM or GPRS) specific encryption or
physical security is used and thereby provides inherent
35 security within the first and second networks (A) and (B).

Any information held in the service database 36 of the service
management point SMP 35 can be easily modified or changed
without down-loading or up-loading to and from end terminals
40 10,12. For example modifications can effect updates of stored
algorithms/keys or alter group lists to permit guest users of

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5 a subscriber to benefit from the service. The modifications
may be made, for example, via an intelligent network service
management access point (SMAP) which allows the operator or
even the subscriber himself to change the database 36 records
constituting the subscriber profile information as
10 appropriate.

Preferred methods therefore provide a secure method of
communication, wherein triggers set on say originating
subscriber identity, destination subscriber number, IP
15 address, flow ID or payload information can be mapped to
intelligent network service logic available to the subscriber.
Preferred arrangements in effect permit the creation of a
virtual private network (VPN) for communication between the
end terminals 10 and 12. Preferred arrangements represent a
20 triggered intelligent network service on an intermediate-
system (i.e. on a switch/router within a network), rather than
an application based system operating on end terminals. An
advantage is that the same service can be triggered for any
subscriber and, if desired, the algorithms or keys used in
25 encryption can be proprietary to a subscriber. Paying
subscribers can benefit from the advantages, whether they are
in home or visitor networks provided the network operators of
the relevant home and visited networks are party to a roaming
agreement.

30 Individuals or commercial entities who are subscribers and
have paid for specific services will be identified in the
group lists held within the service data base and can benefit
from a secure network service customised according to their
35 own preferences.

Another advantage is that commercial entities or other group
subscribers can define an algorithm to be used exclusively in
connections between members of a specific group. That is,
40 company A could define an algorithm to be used in transfers
between employees of company A only; in which case when

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5 establishing a connection between company A employees, the service control point 34 would inform the service switching point 32 to forward an encryption algorithm specific to company A to the encryption engine 40.

10 Another advantage is that because handling of encryption is in fact network based there is no need to store encryption or compression algorithms or the like at either of the respective end terminals 10,12.

15 Intelligent network elements 30 can cause encryption keys or even encryption algorithms themselves to be loaded and used at encryption end points associated with the service switching point 32. The encryption engine 40 may, but does not need to be, part of the intelligent network elements 30 served directly by the service switching point 32 which triggers the service. For example, the triggering service switching point 32 may simply redirect packets or flows of a specific subscriber to an encryption engine 40 on a separate network/sub-network, by re-routing to the relevant host in order to enter the encryption engine 40. Of course, a decryption point would still need to be located at the end point 42 or at least within the secure network (B).

20 In one modified version the algorithm is run in a centralised encryption (or compression etc) network element (NE) separate from the service switching point 32 but still within the first network (A). In this case, the service control point 34 returns routing instructions (e.g. a tunnel to the NE) and any encryption parameters to be used in the encryption NE.
35 Corresponding means may be provided within the second network (B) to effect decryption/de-compression of the message.

In another modified version, the service is triggered in response to a specific message sent by the source terminal. That is, the service is specifically commanded by the end
40 terminal in communication.

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5 In another modified version, the service switching point 32 may refer to the service control point 34 as a matter of course. (i.e. without a trigger being recognised). The records in the service data base then being accessed by the service control point 34 to determine specific routing
10 instructions and encryption/decryption information.

15 Where roaming agreements are in place between the operators of networks (A) and (B), corresponding secure network services can be provided on service switching points in the visited network. These service switching points may run algorithms set up in advance through agreement between the network operators or transferred dynamically, for example upon an end terminal attaching to a visited network. Alternatively, distribution
20 of the necessary encryption/decryption information may be achieved via a secure virtual home environment (VHE) mechanism or by a distribution method/arrangement described hereinafter.

25 Figure 3 shows how a roaming agreement set up between the operators of networks (A) and (B) may allow originating end terminal 10 to benefit from the advantages of the preferred method while visiting network (B). End terminal 10 in effect experiences a virtual home environment (VHE) facilitated by secure communications between the network operators party to the agreement. The virtual home environment enables terminal
30 10 to initiate the normal access 50 and connection set up 52 operations as if it was located in its home network. If the subscriber of end terminal 10 normally benefits from secure network communications provided by his home network operator, a trigger set up using intelligent network elements 60, as
35 mentioned above will be identified in the service switching point 62. If no such trigger is identified the service switching point will route the call via the PLMN/PSTN 16 or via the Internet 22 non securely. Where a trigger is identified by the service switching point 62, the service
40 control point 64 accesses the service database 66 in which the subscriber profile contains encryption information. According

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5 to the profile information contained in service database 36,
in this example routing information, encryption information
and group subscriber lists, etc., the service control point 64
controls the service switching point 62 to redirect the call
in a secure manner via the Internet 22. As before, the
10 message would be then redirected to an encryption engine 80
where the message is encrypted before it enters a tunnel 41
for secure transfer through the Internet 22 to a secure end
point 82 within the destination network (A). From this end
point 82, the call is routed via the switch 14 to the
15 destination end terminal 12. Triggers are available not only
in the originating network on messages from the source
terminal but also in the destination network on messages
intended for the destination terminal.

20 The above type of secure service can be made available
anywhere in the world provided subscribers are visiting areas
covered by roaming agreements with their home network
operator. These services can be run from any terminal because
the manner of operation means they are actually effected on
25 the network. All of the earlier mentioned advantages apply to
such roaming methods.

30 In order for originating and terminating end points to
decipher encrypted (or compressed) data, they must have access
to the relevant decryption (or de-compression) algorithms
and/or keys and be able to run them. In the cases of the
methods of Figures 2 and 3, the encryption end points 40,80
and 42,82 need to be provided with the relevant
encryption/decryption information. It is desired that only
35 those for whom the message is intended can access the
algorithms and/or keys which enable the message to be
deciphered. Moreover, these keys should not be distributed
over insecure networks. Where transmission of decryption
information is unavoidable, it should be distributed over
40 networks in a secure manner.

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5 Two trusted network operators such as the operators of the first and second networks (A) and (B) would normally have access to corresponding encryption/decryption keys. Nevertheless, the subscriber may still prefer to pay extra for specific algorithm services which in effect function as an additional layer of encryption or represent a specific tunnel construction. In addition to the Internet 22, insecure intermediate networks may include fixed and mobile networks over which the network operator cannot offer the standard of encryption required. Where this situation occurs, security beyond the basic ciphering provided in for example GSM networks (and future UMTS networks) may be required by network users. When such additional protection is required, the destination end point 42 and/or the destination end terminal-12 must have access to the necessary decryption information which is typically an algorithm or a key. The intelligent triggered method of Figure 4 works by querying a security server connected in an intelligent network as an intelligent peripheral as described below.

Figure 4 schematically shows a preferred method for the distribution of encryption/decryption information. The illustrated network uses an algorithm/key distribution system managed by intelligent network elements 30. The arrangement of Fig. 4 is similar to that of Fig. 2 and like reference numerals indicate like features. A first end terminal 10 wishes to communicate with a second end terminal 12 in a secure manner. The originating end terminal 10 is in a first network (A) controlled by a first network operator and the second end terminal 12 is located in a second network (B) controlled by a second network operator. The networks (A) and (B) may be fixed or mobile networks operated by trusted network operators and are thus deemed relatively secure. In order for the message content to traverse the Internet 22 in a secure manner it will need to be encrypted at or before the tunnel end point defined by encryption engine 40 and decrypted at or once it has passed end point 42. Thus it is possible

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5 for encryption/decryption to occur at nodes within either of the networks (A) and (B) (e.g. encryption engine 40 or end point 42). Alternatively, it is possible for encryption/decryption to occur at the end terminals 10,12, respectively.

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In operation, the end terminal 10 goes through the attach 50 and connection set up 52 procedures which inevitably depend on the type of network. Service switching point 32 handles the request for communication and, if present, a trigger causes the service switching point 32 to refer to the service control point 34. Examples of the various types of trigger set-up available were mentioned earlier with reference to Figures 2 and 3. The SCP 34 provides an intelligent function and can refer to a subscriber profile in the service database 36 of the service management point SMP 35. The subscriber profile provides subscriber specific encryption information and may also provide routing preferences. The service control point 34 then communicates with the service switching point 32 to route the transfer either through the PLMN/PSTN 16 or via the Internet 22. Where the subscriber profile in service database 36 specifies encryption, the message is routed to the encryption engine 40 and onwards to switch 18 via the Internet 22. There is a corresponding end point 42 where the message is decrypted within the secure network (B). It would of course be possible for the relevant decryption to be performed at the end terminal 12.

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An intelligent network service management access point (SMAP) 100 allows the operator to alter records in the database 36 and, therefore, specify, load and change the algorithms or keys to be stored and/or distributed. Accordingly, a given subscriber can manage his own key hierarchy by instructing the network operator to make, delete or alter relevant entries in the database 36.

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Note that the network (A) includes intelligent network

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5 elements 30 and the service database 36 containing security
information managed by the operator of network (A). An
intelligent peripheral could also hold security information
for example, keys. The security information stored in service
10 database 36 of the service management point SMP 35 might
include encryption algorithms, compression algorithms, keys
39, secure numbers or bit strings etc. for use in connection
with electronic cash applications etc. As before, where this
security information is held within or is associated with a
15 given subscriber profile, it can be proprietary to a specific
subscriber. A selection of different algorithms or keys may be
held in association with a specific group of subscribers.
More than one algorithm/key may be stored in the service
database 36 with the various items being held in a hierarchy
along with specific instructions for use thereof.

Preferred network arrangements can be set up to automatically
communicate the particulars of encryption or indeed whether or
not encryption is required at all. Preferred networks can be
set up to ensure decryption algorithm/keys are received by the
or each destination end terminal, either at the same time or
at a different time to the message itself. That is, any one
who was targeted as a recipient of a message can automatically
receive the relevant decryption information. As before, the
effect is to create a virtual private network between
30 communicating end terminals.

Where a message is a broadcast message intended for a target
group consisting of a number of end terminals 12, a plurality
of keys 39 can be distributed simultaneously for the plurality
35 of target end terminals 12. Since the second network (B) is
deemed to be secure, it is not necessary for terminating end
terminals 10,12 to run decryption applications nor handle any
type of algorithm/keys at all. Encryption or decryption can be
performed at any secure points within, for example, networks
40 (A) and (B) under the control of the intelligent functions as
described with reference to Figures 2 and 3. Thus it is

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5 possible for preferred embodiments to distribute security
information such as encryption/decryption information to a
node within a secure network, rather than the destination end
terminal for the communication in question (see also Figure 6
and 7). In such cases the receiving node in the secure
10 network acts on behalf of the destination end terminal to
proxy the relevant service, e.g. decryption.

However, in certain circumstances it may be that distribution
of decryption information for example keys to end terminals is
15 preferred and this is also possible provided the or each end
terminal in question is provided with the means necessary to
run the decryption application. The distribution of a key
need not be triggered specifically by a message content
associated with a call. The intelligent network may, for
20 example, periodically distribute keys to selected end points
or end terminals or in response to external events. Thus with
a preferred network incorporating an intelligent network
function for the distribution of encryption/decryption
information, keys can be distributed for any party attached to
25 any point in the network and the distribution process can be
network initiated. That is network-initiated key up dates can
be propagated to secure end points 42 within the destination
network or directly to end terminals 12 of subscribers between
sessions or calls. The network-initiated update may be to the
30 or each user selectively or it may be to one or more of the
operators and the distribution thereafter managed by the
operator. Similarly, any modifications or changes to
algorithms/keys or the key hierarchy can be specified and
transmitted to destination nodes with great efficiency.

35 The timings of network-initiated key distributions can be
selected to maximise security. For example, the keys may not
be distributed simultaneously with the messages they may be
distributed at different predetermined times which may be
40 regular or irregular times. All of the above services would
be available on a fixed network or on a mobile network and in

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5 the latter case switching on or moving, for example, may be used as triggers to push encryption information updates around the various networks. In one embodiment, the distribution is triggered when a mobile station initiates communication with a visited network.

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In mobile networks where the originating and/or terminating end terminal is visiting another operator's network, the service may be offered in accordance with roaming agreements. Preferably, trusted communications between reputable network operators will permit a virtual home environment (VHE) to be provided to visiting mobile terminals and, therefore, a subscriber could have access to the service anywhere in the world provided the local network is party to such an agreement. A virtual home environment is facilitated when information concerning all aspects of the service possibly including encryption/decryption information, is shared between network operators in a secure manner.

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Recipient end terminal users can specify that they wish to answer calls only according to certain circumstances. For example, they may choose not to answer any calls which are not accompanied by keys or for which they do not have access to keys.

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30 Public keys can be securely distributed to target subscribers over usually insecure intermediate networks for use with a private key service held at a secure location within one of networks (A) or (B). Alternatively, private keys may be distributed specifically to the service subscriber for him to use exclusively in signing certificates or data. This service has obvious advantages over a system in which keys are distributed in a non-specific manner.

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Signed certificate data can be verified by the public key distributed to other parties needing authentication of the sender. Where public keys are made available by general

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5 broadcast or held at specific sites it is desirable for the validity of the key to be certified by some authority. Network operators may authenticate signed data/keys that is, act as a Certification Authority and, where appropriate, charge for the service.

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In cases of secure symmetric encryption, a shared (secret) key can be distributed for secure sessions between two or more end terminals 10,12 wishing to form secure connections across one or more usually insecure networks. Secure encryption techniques are possible because the intelligent network elements 30 and particularly the tunnel entry 40 and tunnel exit 42 end points are located within networks owned by trusted network operators using network specific (e.g. GPRS or GSM) encryption.

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The intelligent network function for the distribution of encryption information may be provided in originating network (A) or terminating network (B). In fact, one or more intelligent network elements may be provided in both ends of the communication chain. Figure 5 shows an arrangement in which intelligent network elements 60 are provided at the destination end of the communication chain. In order to communicate a message, the end terminal 10 would go through the usual access 50 and connection set up 52 procedures, regardless of the type of switch 14 in network (A) which may be, for example, a fixed telecommunication switch, an MSC or an intelligent network element. Assume also that switch 14 is operable to direct the transfer via the Internet 22 in an encrypted form. The message would thus be routed to a first tunnel end point, in this case defined by encryption engine 40. The exit to the tunnel 41 is defined by a second tunnel end point 42 from where the message is routed to intelligent network elements 60.

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When the message reaches the group of intelligent network elements 60 it is received by service switching point 62. If a

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5 trigger has been set up and is identified, the service
switching point 62 refers to the service control point 64. SCP
64 provides an intelligent function and accesses the service
database 66 of the SMP 35' to get information on the algorithm
or key relevant to the message in question. Information in the
10 service database 66 can be associated with the message by any
suitable means, e.g. by the ID of the originating subscriber
or the destination number. In fact, the trigger may operate
in response to any address message, ID, IP address, flow ID or
payload information etc. The relevant encryption information,
15 in this case key 69, is transmitted back to the service
control point 64 and then on to the service switching point 62
for transfer directly to the destination end terminal 12.

All advantages described in relation to the method of Figure 4
also apply here. For example, subscribers are able to control
and manage their own key hierarchy in the same way as
described with reference to Figure 4.

Clearly, the or each group of intelligent network elements
30,60 providing the triggering and distribution functions can
be positioned at any convenient point in the communication
chain, provided that the chosen location is approximate in
terms of security. Further, the elements of the or each group
of elements 30,60 providing the trigger (recognition) and
30 distribution functions, namely the service switching points
32,62 and the service control points 34,64 need not be in the
same part of the distribution chain. That is, a first group
of intelligent network elements 30 in network (A) can instruct
a second group of intelligent network elements 60 in network
35 (B) to distribute a key (or algorithm) to one or more
destination end terminals 12.

Where added encryption is required on usually secure networks
(e.g. PLMN/PSTN 16), it is possible to provide an arrangement
40 wherein the necessary encryption/decryption means 40,42 are
provided in the communication chain at either end of the

5 PLMN/PSTN 16 network or on the end terminals 10,12.

Short message services (SMS) could be used to deliver keys. However, under short message service conditions nothing would be automatic, i.e. the key would not necessarily be received
10 when the call is received in which case it would need to be requested subsequently. Short message service delivery may not always be possible if the receiving party is analogue mobile or fixed telephone. Preferred embodiments are therefore most effective when used with fixed or mobile terminals whereas GSM
15 mobile has the additional option of SMS services. Alternatively, security information of the various types referred to herein can be distributed by means of USST in the form of unstructured supplementary data.

20 Under certain circumstances, it may be preferable for the security information such as keys to be delivered on control channels rather than on user channels.

A further embodiment is described with reference to Figure 6.
25 In order to proxy electronic-payment on behalf of an end-terminal 10, storage in a network element such as a service control point or a service data base 36 or an intelligent peripheral 38 may be provided for electronic-cash bit strings. Alternatively, storage for electronic cash related information
30 may be provided in a separate electronic payment network element. Electronic-cash held in the electronic-payment network element SCP 35 or SMP 35' or some dedicated electronic payment network element could transfer electronic-cash as electronic-cash bit strings over the networks 16,12 in a
35 secure manner to receiving end terminal 12 where payment is required. In other circumstances payment may be made to end terminal 13 within the same secure network in a similar manner. This electronic-payment service is available to those end-terminals that have subscribed to these services and are
40 recognised by their subscriber identities known via the service switching point 32. The subscriber on whose behalf

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5 the payment was made may then be billed by conventional means if necessary, that is by the network operators billing centre.

With reference to Figure 7, a network element, such as an Intelligent Peripheral 38, may be provided in the secure
10 network (A) to sign messages or certificates originating from an end-terminal 10 in the secure network (A) and destined for other communicating parties which are either within the same secure network such as the end terminal 13, or more likely to an end terminal 12 in another network such as the PLMN/PSTN 16
15 or Internet 22 connected to the secure network. The switch 18 is shown to illustrate that a receiving end-terminal 12 can be connected to the PLMN/PSTN 16 or the Internet 22 or both. Switch 18 need not be shown if a direct connection is made to the PLMN/PSTN 16 or the Internet 22.

The operator of network (A) can distribute the security information to many end-terminals 10,12,13 in a group simultaneously as a multicast to the group or as multiple separate point-to-point communications. Group lists are maintained by the operator of network (A) in the service data base 36 and subscribers can be added/removed from the lists. This allows distribution to more than one end-terminal simultaneously on the occurrence of a single event such as a network trigger from a connection set up, a specific command
30 from an end-terminal or a network-initiated distribution from a periodic trigger or external event, for instance in the knowledge that the old security information has been compromised. The network operator thus controls a secure network with many authenticated subscribers at many end-
35 terminals. This permits the secure distribution of new/updated security information to many subscribers at the occurrence of a single network event.

It is also possible for preferred embodiments to distribute
40 security information to a node within one or more of the first and second secure networks, rather than the destination end

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- 5 terminal for the communication in question. The receiving node in the secure network can act on behalf of the end terminal to proxy such services as encryption/decryption, electronic payment or signing messages/certificates.
- 10 The schematic illustrations of preferred embodiments are not intended to limit the invention to one or more of the specific arrangements disclosed herein. For example, the or each of the network elements for performing the invention may be provided in any suitable arrangement(s) and one or more is
- 15 likely be provided in different hierarchical layers of the relevant telecommunication network.